THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

Northern Account of the Late Battle.

The army correspondent of the N. Y. World gives the following account of the late Battles:—

"The campaign of Gen. Hooker is over, and the operations of the Army of the Rappahannock, upon the results of which many had looked with hope, and all with anxiety, have ended in complete failure. Commencing with the most flattering promise of cheering and decisive victory, it has terminated in defeat—in disaster.

The confused and fragmentary accounts already published can give no adequate realization of events which the past 9 days have developed; and a resume, in connected order, of the various movements, manœuvres and conflicts can alone convey a correct idea of how far we were successful, how far we were defeated, and the causes of the present result, as far as they can be discerned. * * * The following seems to have been the plan which was adopted, and which was in a great degree successful.

A portion of the army, about half of it, was to cross the river near Fredericksburg and pretend to renew the attempt in which Burnside had been previously unsuccessful, and accomplish two objects—first, to hold the enemy's force at that point; and second, to protect our communications and supplies while the other half of the army should make a crossing above the fortifications, and sweeping down with the greatest rapidity to the rear of Fredericksburg, take a strong position and hold it until they could be reinforced by the portion of the army engaged in making the feint which was to withdraw from its position, take the bridges to the point of the river which had been uncovered by the flank movement, and the whole army was thus to be concentrated in the rear of Fredericksburg. The following outline of each day's operations will show to what extent this bold and hazardous plan has proved successful, and in what degree and for what reason it has resulted so unfortunately.

[Here follows a detail of the manœuvreing and skirmishing on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, which we omit and come to the great days.]

Saturday.—Gen. Hooker occupied the day in awaiting the attack of the enemy, which was evidently expected in front.—The movements of the enemy seemed to indicate that they were retreating, and as the main line of their retreat was occupied by our forces an attack to recover that line was confidently expected. What was the surprise, then, to find Stonewall Jackson, on Saturday afternoon, upon our extreme right and rear, between Chancellorsville and Germania Mills? A most furious and desperate attack was made, and the right of our lines, which was held by the Eleventh corps, was almost instantly broken, and the panic stricken men in utter confusion, with and without muskets, hats and coats, rushed headlong from under fire down the only road which led to the bridges, and no power on earth could have stopped or prevented the complete and disgraceful rout of the soldiers who have hitherto shown better qualities under their former commander. Gen. Howard could have no control over the cowardly fugitives, who stopped not to look back until they reached the Rappahannock.

The Third corps, under Gen. Sickles, was interposed in the breach thus made, and the excellent coolness of this officer, with the better qualities which his corps exhibited, saved the further progress of the panic and the rout, and the evil was temporarily stayed. But the poison was infused; all had an ill boding sense of fear that our men would not prove reliable and that our successes thus far were but to prove fruitless in the end. This rout of the Eleventh (formerly Sigel's) corps was the crisis. This was the turning point, from which our succeeding misfortunes can be most distinctly traced. Saturday closed the operations of the first week, with doubtful prospects of the final result, and the previous successes of the right wing seemed destined to end in disaster.

Sedgwick, with the Sixth Corps, had at this time withdrawn to the east bank of the river, taken up his bridges, and replaced them agrin directly in front of Fredericksburg, and prepared for an assault on the morrow of the earthworks back of the town.

Sunday.—The assault of Gen. Sedgwick upon the heights of Fredericksburg was commenced on Sunday morning, A more determined and desperate attack has not been made. No men ever attacked the fortifications of an enemy with more enthusiasm or vigor. The bank was steep, the fire of shot and shell was terrific, and the slaughter of Gen. Sumner's corps, four months ago, gave little promise of success. To almost certain death the men charged and carried the works, drove the artillerists from their guns, captured 12 pieces of the best and heaviest artillery, and many prisoners of war in their trenches. With the heaviest losses, Sedgwick followed up his successes with the boldest energy, and pursued the enemy toward Chancellorsville with the purpose of uniting with General Hooker at that place.

But this brilliant success came too late, for the enemy held the plank road which the rout of the 11th corps had yielded to them on the previous night, and the enemy was enabled to throw any sufficient force against him to prevent his junction with Hooker. This was speedily done, and soon Sedgwick's fine corps, the largest and perhaps the best of the army, was cut off from communication either with Hooker or with Fredericksburg, and, thus isolated, was compelled to fall back upon the river at Banks' Ford, where bridges had been thrown over, by which, if severely pressed, he could make safe his retreat across the Rappahannock again. Thus followed misfortune on misfortune, not for lack of skill or bravery, but for the conduct of the miscreants who had fled from their position on the previous night almost upon the first attack of the enemy.

But another repulse was sustained on Sunday morning by the army near Chancellorsville. The enemy renewed the attack and again drove back our lines for half a mile. From the large brick house which gives the name to this locality, the enemy could be seen sweeping slowly, but confidently, determinedly and surely, through the clearings which extended in front.—Nothing could excite more admiration for the best qualities of the veteran soldier than the manner in which the enemy swept out, as they moved steadily onward, the forces which were opposed to them. We say it reluctantly, and for the first time, that the enemy have showed the finest qualities, and we acknowledge, on this occasion, their superiority in the open field to our own men.

They delivered their fire with precision, and were apparently inflexible and immovable under the storm of bullets and shell which they were constantly receiving.—Coming to a piece of timber, which was occupied by a division of our own men, half the number were detailed to clear the woods. It seemed certain that here they would be repulsed, but they marched right through the wood, driving our own soldiers out, who delivered their fire and fell back, halted again, fired and fell back as before, seeming to concede to the enemy, as a matter of course, the superiority which they evidently felt themselves. Our own men fought well. There was no lack of courage, but an evident feeling, apparently the result of having been so often whipped, or of having witnessed the rout on the night previous, that they were destined to be beaten, and the only thing for them to do was to fire and retreat. The enemy felt confident that they were to be victorious, and our own men had, from some occasion, imbibed the same impression. Our men showed lack of earnestness and enthusiasm but no want of courage. All that they needed was the inspiration of a series of victories to look back upon, and an earnestness and confidence in the success of the cause for which they were fighting. Thus ended the Sabbath and another chapter in this series of our disasters.

Monday.—Another day of misfortune, and the day was hardly ushered in before the enemy in force came down upon the detachments which had been thought sufficient to hold the works upon the heights of Fredericksburg. First a brigade, then a division, then a larger force came in upon them, and after strongly contesting the position they were compelled to yield, and fall back under the protection of the town. The enemy formed their line of battle on the outskirts, and within the town the two brigades of Gen. Gibbon held them in check as long as could be. Many wounded men were in the hospitals, and the position was maintained as long as possible. At length the ground was given up, the troops were withdrawn, the bridges taken up, and Fredericksburg was given back to the enemy.

They were now at liberty to turn their attention to Sedgwick, and they lost no time in concentrating their forces against him. They were too strong for him.

After a most obstinate fight, in which the enemy almost were successful in destroying his bridges, and the possibility of his escape, he made good his retreat also to the east bank of the Rappahannock. His losses were appalling. He suffered terribly, and in their retreat their was much confusion and disorder among the troops. A few at the first onset laid down their arms and yielded themselves up prisoners without firing a musket, but generally the men of this corps displayed the greatest gallantry in fighting, and only yielded when overpowered by superior numbers.

Tuesday.—By this time the aspect of affairs had become exceedingly dark. The troops were much dispirited, and although they had held their position on Monday, the prospect of meeting the combined forces of the enemy with large reinforcements, which they were known to have received, was exceedingly unpromising. A severe storm appeared on Tuesday afternoon swelling the Rappahannock to a torrent and threatening to carry away the bridges.—Tuesday night the army of the Rappahannock was withdrawn, and our entire force brought again to this side of the river, with the exception of many dead and wounded, who were left behind to the tender mercies of the enemy.

Thus ended the nine days' campaign on the Rappahannock. What was, it would seem, the most difficult part of the task was accomplished most successfully. The army was concentrated in the rear of the enemy's works, and they were forced to come out of them and give battle in the open field. Strange to say, the army failed to beat the enemy on comparatively equal ground and upon even footing.

Our losses.—During these nine days our losses can hardly fall short of 15,000 men. Possibly they will be more.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Foreign news to the 26th ult. has reached New York.

A spirited debate had occurred in both Houses of Parliament, in regard to the seizure of British vessels by Federal cruisers. Mr. Roebuck was among the speakers in the house of Commons, and during his remarks used the following language: Another outrage has taken place and by the same man who perpetrated the insult offered to our flag in the case of the Trent. A vessel leaves the English shore—the Hon. member for London, Mr. Crawford, says he has seen her papers, and they are perfectly harmless. She was bound to a neutral port. (Cheers.) She was seized by an American man-of-war, taken into an American port, and the expectations of the English merchant in his honorable trade have been utterly destroyed by the conduct of the American government. I say that conduct of the American government you ought to resent. (Cheers.) But not only was this done. There were persons calling themselves English merchants, who applied to the American Minister for a permit to allow their ship to proceed in safety to its destination. That permit is granted, and why? Because that ship carried out arms to the Mexicans, to be used against our ally, France. (Cheers.) Since then other men calling themselves English merchants have applied to the same authority for the same permit. They have been refused, because they are Englishmen, and because they are not carrying out arms to aid the Mexicans in the war, though they were trading to the same port. The permit, I repeat, was refused, and now I must say that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, is the Minister for commerce in England. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I would put it to the noble Lord, the man who has hitherto shown himself alive to the honor and dignity of England; I would ask him whether the Government of which he is the head has come to any determination in this matter, and if they have, whether he is able to tell Parliament what that determination is? Sir, I know the consequences of the action he may take. It may lead to war, and I, speaking for the English people, am prepared for war! (Loud cheers, and "Oh! oh!") I know that language will strike the hearts of the peace party in this country, but it will also strike the hearts of the insolent people who govern America, and we shall have justice done to the honor and dignity of England, and the commerce of this country will no longer be subject to the sneering insolence of the upstart race. (Cheers.) The question I have to ask the noble Lord is, whether the government of which he is the head, have formed any determination with regard to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes; whether they have addressed any remonstrance to the American government, and whether he is prepared now to state the course the government have determined to pursue? [Hear, hear.]

Lord Palmerston said the House would at once understand, from what had fallen from his Honorable friend, that the matter to which his question referred was of the utmost possible importance. All he could say was, that it was receiving due consideration from government, but he was not prepared at present to state at what result her Majesty's government might arrive.

In the House of Lords on the 24th April, Earl Russell designated Mr. Adams' greeting "ticket of leave" as "most unwarrantable." He would not correspond with Mr. Adams on the subject, but would forward a representation of the facts to the Washington Cabinet on Saturday, the 25th of April.

These observations and remarks have produced a very general war ferment in England. The N. Y. Herald's war correspondent in London, writing at the latest date, states that there was then imminent danger of a war between England and the U. States. The public mind was inflamed against the U. S.

A special despatch to the Herald, dated the 26th, says the English Government had ordered the steam reserve fleet, consisting of 300 vessels, to be made ready for sea, in view of the complications with the U. States.

It was thought that England and the U. S. would soon be at war, and that France would not aid England in such a struggle. The Paris Patrie has already contrasted the friendly course of Napoleon with the "selfish" course of England.

News of the attack on Charleston had been received in London. It was regarded as a great defeat of the federal navy force.

The Herald's Paris correspondent states that the news of the Union defeat before Charleston had afforded great joy in the French Capital.

On the contrary, it is said that Louis Napoleon has already made demand of satisfaction for Minister Adams' false step.

The Alabama.—A yankee ship captured and bonded by the Alabama has arrived at London.

"STARVING THE SOUTH."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has published a letter in the New York Independent, in which he uses the following language with reference to the probability of starving the South into submission to Yankee tyranny:

We see no substantial evidence that the South is yet discouraged. What legislature, convention, or influential man even, has uttered a desponding word? The spirit of the people is not broken.—With a few exceptions, the intelligent prisoners who are taken hold one language, and that is of firm, resolute, bitter determination to resist to the uttermost. Nor can we learn that those who stay at home, and who suffer great deprivations, are weary or discouraged. Even when hunger drives women to riot and violence, it is remarkable that they demand, "bread" but never "peace!" Indeed, we are free to say that we cannot repress our admiration of the conduct of the Southern people in this terrible struggle. It needs only a worthy cause to be regarded as heroic. They seek to establish a detestable system of slavery. They seek for that end the overthrow of a beneficent Government. Their cause is as bad as it can well be.—Nevertheless, they have given up all things for what they regard as their country. They have relinquished luxuries, submitted to hardships, suffered bereavements and losses, not only without murmuring, but eagerly; and after two years of trials that may be said almost to have revolutionized the interior of Southern society, and reduced them to the minimum of comfort, they are undiscouraged. They are even more fierce and bitter than ever.

The prospect of starving the rebellion does not seem very cheering. The summers of the South come round too quick. Men that could march as Jackson's army did into Maryland, almost without a commissariat, and eating green corn for rations, plucked from the field for each day's use, are not likely to starve on corn meal and green herbs.—Already early garden crops are coming into Southern markets. We don't object to a fair share of starvation as a part of military necessity, but we confess to not a little shame when we hear men taking it for granted that the North is playing a trencher game, and does by knife and fork what it cannot do with the sword!

THE LENGTH OF THE WAR.

Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, Chase, who has been making a tour Northward of late, with a view, as it believed, of securing the Presidential succession to himself, made a speech in Boston in which he is reported to have said:—"I really think I do not risk much in saying that this war now approaches its termination." To this the New York Herald of the 5th, replies:

This is the same music we have heard for the last two years—the identical tune played by the Secretary of the Treasury in Wall Street at the commencement of the war. And yet, according to all human appearances, the end of the war is more distant now than the most desponding believed it to be at the time of the first great uprising of the North in 1861. In truth, the conflict seems only to be beginning, instead of drawing near to its termination. It is more than possible that the radicals contemplate an early peace by a division of the republic on the line separating the slave from the free States. But this is not the policy of the President, and there are others beside the radicals who have got something to say on the subject. The conservatives of the loyal States will not permit any such arrangement, and, if the war be not brought to a close—as it is probable it will not be—at the end of Mr. Lincoln's term, the great party who will with the succession in the election of 1864 will take up the quarrel, and prosecute it with a vigor compared with which the campaigns of the last two years will appear as child's play.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

At the request of a citizen of Randolph and in justice to the people of that county, we publish the following statement showing the number of men she has furnished for the service and her representation in some of the important battles in Virginia.

Companies from the county of Randolph in the 14th Reg't: 1 company in the 3d Reg't; 1 company in the 5th Reg't; 3 companies in the 22d Reg't; 1 company in the 38th Reg't; 1 company in the 52d Reg't; 35 men in the 54th Reg't; 30 men in the 6th Reg't; 20 men in the 14th Reg't.

The full amount of men furnished for the Confederate army is near 1,500 who are in active service—about 200 in the State Salt Works, and about 40 procuring Salt Petre. There is not more than 100 deserters in said county. Fifty of these deserters are from a company commanded by officers from Cumberland.

The number of deserters is from a list furnished Col. Steed, 63d militia, by the officers of the company.

Randolph had four companies in the battle of Seven Pines and six in the battles before Richmond. In fact, she has been represented on almost every battle field in Virginia since the commencement of the war. All the people of Randolph want is simple justice.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE BATTLES.—The following reports will show the losses of thirteen of the North Carolina regiments in the late battles on the Rappahannock:

First Regiment—14 killed, 12 wounded—only partial report.

Third Reg—7 killed, 25 wounded—only partial report.

Fourth Reg.—19 killed, 84 wounded.

Fifth Reg.—3 officers killed, 6 wounded—privates not given.

Sixth Reg.—3 killed, 46 wounded, 16 missing.

Seventh Reg.—49 killed, 148 wounded, 18 missing.

Fourteenth Reg.—20 killed, 119 wounded.

Eighteenth Reg.—30 killed, 95 wounded, 27 missing.

Twenty-first Reg.—14 killed, 72 wounded, 44 missing.

Twenty-third Reg.—31 killed, 132 wounded, 56 missing.

Twenty-eighth Reg.—14 killed, 91 wounded, 2 missing.

Thirty-third Reg.—32 killed, 98 wounded, 67 missing.

Thirty-seventh Reg.—36 killed, 194 wounded, 8 missing.

MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM.

According to previous notice, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Rockingham county took place at Wentworth, on Saturday, the 2d of May.

On motion of Gov. Reid, Mr. D. W. Courts was called to the Chair and Jas. Irvin appointed Secretary.

Mr. Courts, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting and explained at some length its objects. He said that President Davis has issued an address to the people of the Confederate States, urging on them not to plant tobacco or cotton, but devote their lands exclusively to the raising of crops for the support of man and beast; that Gov. Vance had made a similar appeal to the people of North Carolina. Mr. Courts, in the course of his remarks, said that whatever might be the action of others, he had, in view of a possible scarcity of the necessaries of life for our soldiers and their families, come to the conclusion not to make a pound of tobacco for market, intending to make only enough for home consumption.

Whereupon, Mr. John Gunn introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, There is no doubt but the public enemy with whom the South has been contending for two years, is resolved to conquer as by starvation if he cannot by the sword; and whereas, the President of the Confederate States and the Governor of North Carolina have felt it to be their duty to call upon us by proclamation to raise this season the largest amount possible of grain crops and provisions, in order to support our gallant defenders and their families, and thereby disappoint the hope of the enemy; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of Rockingham county not to plant this season more than ——— hills of tobacco, and to exert themselves to raise the largest possible amount of grain and provisions.

On the question of filling the blank, considerable discussion took place between Gov. Reid, Messrs. Thomas Galloway, W. D. Bethell, Wheeler Hancock and T. T. Slade. All of them spoke strongly against cultivating this season the usual crop of tobacco, Mr. Slade remarking that he should go with his neighbor, the chairman, in not raising any tobacco for sale.

It was finally resolved to fill the blank in the resolution with fifteen hundred hills to the land.

Resolved, further, That the papers of the State be requested to copy these proceedings.

D. W. COURTS, Ch'n.

JAMES IRVIN, Sec'y.

COL. COLE AND MAJOR ODELL.

Among the hundreds of martyrs who fell at Chancellorsville none are more worthy a place in the highest niche of the temple of fame, than the names of Lieut. Col. C. C. Cole and Major Laban Odell, of the Twenty-second Regiment. These officers entered the service at the commencement of the war and fought gallantly side by side through every battle in Virginia since Manassas, escaping seventeen regular pitched and sanguinary contests unharmed, until Sunday morning, the 3d of May, when in leading a desperate charge against more formidable odds, both were killed, in the thickest of the fight, and nearest the guns of the enemy.

Major Odell was pierced by four balls striking him about the same time, at 6½ o'clock, a. m., and when he fell, was in twenty-five yards of the entrenchments. He survived his wounds until 2, o'clock, p. m. Half hour later, Col. Cole was struck by a ball which entered his breast, killing him instantly.

Col. Cole was a native of Greensborough, and for many years was favorably known as the editor of the Times. He entered the service as Captain of the "Guilford Men," which company was organized in May, 1861. Major Odell entered the service about the same time, as Lieutenant in one of the companies from Randolph, attached to the Twenty-second Regiment. As officers, their loss will be seriously felt, while the entire community is thrown into the deepest gloom over the sad event.

Greensboro' Patriot.

CAPT. J. E. WHARTON'S COMPANY.

A letter, from a member of Capt. Wharton's company, dated 12 miles S. of Kinston, May 8th, informs us that while the company was on picket duty 25 miles below Trenton, in the direction of Shepherdsville, on Monday night, the 4th, they were surrounded by five companies of Yankee cavalry, supported by two pieces of artillery.

As soon as Capt. Wharton perceived the enemy, he drew up his men in line of battle and gave the order to fire. But soon finding that they were surrounded by an overwhelming force, he commanded every man to take care of himself, and all escaped except 14, two of whom were killed and the others captured.

Killed.—Dr. Wm. Murdock, of Randolph and Wm. Bender, of Jones.

Captured.—Corpl A. G. Jones; Privates A. Nixon, Geo. Hager, S. Lassiter, T. Cagle, R. Brewer, C. York, E. L. Fogleman, D. M. Moser, M. Harris, A. Pearce and J. Rhodes, also a free negro.

All the horses were taken but four.—Capt. Wharton was wounded in the right arm by a pistol shot, and several others had their clothes cut by bullets.

Gen. Daniel is on the move, but we will not say to what point.

Greensboro', World.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—Parties have been arrested by the military authorities having in their possession large quantities of Counterfeit Confederate notes, fives, tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds. Some of them are well executed, and others are so miserably done as to be easily detected at a glance by those accustomed to examining money. The signatures of all are engraved, and the die work of most of them is poorly executed. The most dangerous of these counterfeits is that of the hundred dollar interest bearing notes, which for the first time made its appearance here.—*Knoxville Register.*

The Washington Chronicle, Lincoln's organ, does not claim a yankee victory, because it says it expects no victories in Virginia, but is full of laudation of Hooker and his army wich only fail in the entire accomplishment of its purpose. That purpose was to "draw out" the rebel army and capture it. It drew it out, but did not capture it, the rebels having been enormously reinforced by all of Longstreet's army and every soldier in Richmond and Petersburg. It is full of abuse of the Herald and World, which pronounce the result "a crushing defeat" and "an overwhelming disaster."

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The Northern Democracy and the Fillmore men are in favor of peace, but it is peace to be based on a restoration of the Union. Not one in a thousand of them, perhaps, advocate it on any other grounds.—In a recent letter to the New York Times, Fernando Wood, one of the leaders of the Democracy, says:

"I know of none who are in favor of 'an unconditional peace.' I am for peace as the only means of restoring the Union of the States, and am opposed to and will resist by every legal and constitutional means the permanent division of the Confederacy."

And in the course of his examination as a witness before the court martial in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said: "He [Vallandigham] bitterly denounced any attempt to make peace by separation of the States."

PINE MOUNTAIN.—A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy has been made happy by a hat made of pine leaves by a fair daughter of North Carolina. He gives the following description of Pine Mountain, on which grew the tree that furnished the leaves for his hat:

The Pine Mountain is in Montgomery county, N. C., near the Pee Dee river, about 300 feet high covered exclusively with the long leaf pine, and is composed principally of quartzite, alternating with argillaceous slate, conglomerate and occasional beds of porphyry, susceptible of a fine polish. Here you also find a layer of Novaculite, or what is commonly called Turkish hone stone, and on the Southern extremity you find the Agalmatolite or figure stone, which is used so extensively in China and other Asiatic nations in making idols, temples and other works of art. It is a very rare mineral and very beautiful; is used now in Europe and the North as a cosmetic, and before the war was ground and shipped from this belt in considerable quantities for making fine toilet soaps. It is retentive of odors, and absorbs grease, and hence becomes an important ingredient in their manufacture. It is there called soap stone, but it has no magnesia in its composition, whereas soap stone has 32 per cent. of that mineral, besides all its other constituents.

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA.)
RALEIGH, May 11, 1863.

General Order No. 6.

THE following extract from the act amendatory of the exemption act passed by the late Congress of the Confederate States is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

(EXTRACT.)

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature; unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional army of the Confederate States."

II. Militia Officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary "for the administration of the Government and laws of the State."

III. Commanding officers of the MILITIA will communicate this order to the officers under their command.

By order of Gov. VANCE.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

Raleigh May 1863. 3-2w

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,)
RALEIGH, May 14th 1863.

General Order, No. 7.

MILITIA who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District in which they may be residing temporarily,

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
may 22-3-2t Adjutant General.

Executive Depart. N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia.)
RALEIGH, May 8th, 1863.

General Order No. 4

THE attention of Militia Officers is directed to the advertisement of Capt. Henry A, Dowd, A. Q. M., in regard to exchanging *Cotton Yarn for Wool.* The wool is needed for the purpose of furnishing our soldiers with clothing, and Militia Officers are requested to assist the State by urging patriotic citizens to make the exchange and discountenancing all sales or exchanges with speculators. Militia Officers are ordered to seize all wool purchased for transportation beyond the limits of the State, contrary to the proclamation of the Governor.

Every agent of the State, for the purchase or exchange of wool, will receive an appointment under the great seal of the State, and Militia Officers are ordered to arrest all persons claiming to be agents of the State for this purpose who cannot produce such appointment, and have them bound over to the next term of the Superior Court, to answer such charges as may be brought against them. By order of Governor Vance.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

To the People of North Carolina.
Quarter Master's Department.
RALEIGH, May 7th, 1863.

OWING to the limited supply of Wool which the State has now at its command, and in view of the contingencies of obtaining any great amount from Texas, (heretofore the principal market for her supplies) I take this opportunity of announcing to the patriotic men and women of the State, that I am making arrangements to exchange COTTON YARN FOR WOOL, and earnestly request that those who have wool will not dispose of it to any person, except he be an agent of the State, and acting under my directions.

There will be established depositories for the Cotton Yarn, at points accessible to each County, making it convenient for those who wish to make the exchange, to do so with little trouble.

The object in procuring the wool, is to clothe N. C. Troops; and it is the duty of every patriot to lend a helping hand in this cause; for while the State will strain every nerve to provide for your husbands, your brothers and your sons in the field, yet she relies upon the agency of those at home to assist her; and to do this, you must *keep your wool from the hands of Speculators, and exchange it with the State for Cotton Yarns.*

Very respectfully yours,

H. A. DOWD,
A. Q. M. N. C. Army.

May 15, 1863. 2-3t

Adjutant & Inspector Gen's Office,
Richmond, May 1st. 1863.

General Orders, No. 52.

THE following Act of Congress, approved by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced in General Orders, No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6th 1863, and as supplimentary to said act:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments by officers of the army."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that in all cases of appraisment provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory. [Approved April 27th, 1863.]

By Order,

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l

☞ All parties taking appeals from the decisions of local appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due form and accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons, in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN.
Commissioners of appraisement for N. C.
May 29-6t.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from Ezekiel May, near Gibsonville, N. C., my negro boy, BEN, or BEN TOM, aged about 40 years. He is ordinarily black, low, and tolerably thick. He left Mr. May, to whom I had hired him, on the 27th April, taking with him two of Mr. May's horses—one a claybank, very large, and blind in the left eye; the other a small iron gray mare, her foretop having been recently trimmed.

Mr. May has offered a reward of $50 for the horses, but failed to advertise for my negro, although he carried from him his said horses, together with a collar and bridle for each one, and the cloth cover of his wagon. My negro was seen passing west towards the mountains. I will give the above reward of $50 for the apprehension of said slave, so that I get him again.

DAVID SCOTT.
may 15.-2-3t. Greensborough, N. C.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of "MURRAY & HAYWOOD," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment without delay, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. T. MURRAY,
HENRY HAYWOOD.
Surry County, N. C., April 24, 1863.
may 8-1-3t-pd.

The Position of Maryland Defined and her Intentions Declared.

According to accounts in the Baltimore papers, one of the largest meetings ever held in that city, was recently convened at the Maryland Institute to define the position of the State with regard to the war. Gov. Bradford presided, and Gov. Cannon, of Delaware, Postmaster General Blair, David Paul Brown, and other distinguished persons, were present.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the State of Maryland shall never be taken from under the Stars and Stripes, under any circumstances, nor any condition, if it can be prevented by the sacrifice of our lives and fortunes; and to this declaration, in the presence of Almighty God, we hereby pledge each other.

Resolved, That the existence of the American nation is to be maintained above all local interests, opinions and institutions; and that we declare our solemn purpose that though all things else should perish, this country and this Union shall live.

Resolved, That we declare unconditional support of the government in any measure it may determine to be necessary to the prosecution of the war, and that the war ought to be prosecuted until the authority of the government is acknowledged, and its flag waves unassailed over every part of the national territory.

Resolved, That the origin and progress of the rebellion leaves no room to doubt that the institution of slavery has become an instrument in the hands of traitors to build an oligarchy and an aristocracy on the ruins of Republican liberty; that its continued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of Republican forms of government in the States in subordination to the Constitution of the United States, and that the emancipation proclamation of the President ought to be made a law by Congress, and backed by all the power placed by Congress in the hands of the President; that traitors have no right to enforce the obedience of slaves, and that against traitors in arms the President should use all men, white or black, in the way they can be most useful, and to the extent they can be used, whether it be to handle a spade or shoulder a musket.

Resolved, That the safety and interest of the State of Maryland, and especially of her white laboring people, requires that slavery should cease to be recognized by the law of Maryland, and that the aid of the United States, as recommended by the President, ought to be asked and accepted to alleviate the public and private inconvenience incident to the charge.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Major General Schenck, commanding this department, for the policy he has inaugurated and pursued, and that we will support him morally and physically, and that we exhort him to go on in his good course to the utter confusion of treason and traitors.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER IN ISLE OF WIGHT, VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg Express gives the following account of a hand to-hand fight in Isle of Wight county, Va., on Sunday last:

On Saturday at 2 o'clock, between 400 and 500 of Dodge's New York Mounted Riflemen left Suffolk, accompanied by two pieces of artillery. They reached Isle of Wight Court House Saturday night, and immediately threw out pickets.

On Sunday morning early, a squad of the enemy, seventy-five strong, started to find our pickets, six of whom, with five horses, were captured. A courier was immediately despatched to our headquarters at Mill Swamp for reinforcements. Capt Moore, commanding at Mill Swamp, ordered fifty of the 9th North Carolina (Col Baker,) to start in pursuit, and at once the gallant Carolinians were promptly in the saddle, leaving about half-past 1 o'clock. Upon nearing Carroll's Bridge, only three miles from Isle of Wight, Dodge's seventy five Yankees were observed trotting leisurely along with our captured pickets and two citizens of the county, who had been seized while going to Church.

The road being well protected by trees, and the soil sandy, our men got within one hundred yards of the invaders before they were discovered. The order to charge was given, and our informant states that he never listened to such an ear-piercing yell as that given by the brave Carolina boys, when they struck spurs to their horses, and, with drawn sabres, rushed to the conflict. Lieut. Henderson, who was in command, led the charge, and in a moment's time, the fight was raging hand to hand, sabres clashing, pistols firing, and our boys shouting at the top of their voices, "victory or death." In fifteen minutes the conflict was over, and the Carolina boys remained masters of the field, such of the Yankees as were not killed and captured, taking to their heels. Several dismounted and sought safety in the adjoining thickets.

Our loss is but three. Lieut. Wiggins was shot through the heart and instantly killed. A private, whose name we have been unable to ascertain, was also killed, and one other is missing, but he is supposed to have been lost in the woods, and may yet come in.

The enemy left eighteen dead on the field, and we brought off twenty prisoners, forty Sharpe's rifles, eighteen horses, and several pistols and sabres. We also recaptured our pickets taken in the morning, and released the civilians from their captivity.

A private encountered a burly Irishman, weighing over 200 pounds; and for five minutes the struggle for the mastery between these two, was desperate and exciting, the Irish Yankee being so close to the Confederate that the latter could not draw his sabre, while his antagonist was striking him ponderous blows over the head with a big unloaded pistol. This private, by a desperate effort, finally disengaged himself, and drawing his sabre, pierced the Irishman through and through the body, the weapon protruding several inches at the back. The recipient of this terrible thrust tumbled from his horse, and expired instantly.

FIVE HUNDRED MILES IN ONE AND A HALF HOURS.—Some of the most distinguished Engineers in France are said to have approved a plan for a railway from Paris to Marseilles, by which the journey, which now consumes 18 hours, may be made in 1½. The distance is 510 miles. The plan, being the hydraulic system, in which sliding is substituted for running on wheels, has been submitted to the Emperor for his approbation.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863.

☞ The usual annual Examination of the pupils of Salem Female Academy was dispensed with, and the session was closed on Wednesday evening with an Entertainment of vocal and instrumental music, &c. Very few persons were present at the close of the session last year, but this year a large number of ladies and gentlemen honored the occasion by their presence. The school, though not as full as in former years, still boasts of a very respectable number of scholars, as noticed last week,—fully as much, if not more so, than any similar Institution in the South.

The Entertainment passed off very pleasantly, much to the credit of the pupils and all concerned. See programme elsewhere.

REVOKED.—The ordering to camp of all wood-cutters and tie-getters on the various railroads has been suspended until further notice.—What's up?—One week the railroad hands are ordered to camp and the next released!

We hope shortly to have the pleasure of announcing that the militia guards of the railroad bridges will be permitted to return to their occupations, as it strikes us the Railroad Companies' enormous profits for the past few years will enable them to hire hands to guard their bridges. All the hands now at home are needed in the crops this summer.

MASS MEETINGS NORTH AND WEST.—In this paper will be found the proceedings of a great mass meeting recently held in New York, denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham and the war measures of Lincoln. Also a notice of a similar meeting in Indiana. The *Herald* regards these demonstrations as the forerunners of civil war in the North. But, on the other hand, it says of the great demonstration in New York:

"None of the recognized leaders of the Democracy took an active part in these proceedings. They all had their convenient excuses for keeping in the back ground. They lacked the moral courage to face the music. They put forward the lesser lights and the more reckless orators of the party."

In our humble opinion, these mass meetings will amount to very little, if any thing. Every thing there will soon be quiet again.

VALLANDIGHAM.—Various rumors are afloat respecting this man, who has become quite notorious in the peace movements North and West. One report says that in place of sending him to Tortugas, (off Florida,) he has been sentenced to Fort Warren. But the latest from Tullahoma, under date of May 26, says, "the Federals have exiled Vallandigham. Under flag of truce, he was dropped by them on neutral ground immediately in front of our pickets at Fosterville. He is now at Shelbyville, Tennessee."

SMOKING TOBACCO.—We were presented with several papers fine smoking tobacco by Mr. H. W. Jones and Dr. Samuel Martin. Both these gentlemen are engaged in putting up smoking tobacco neatly in papers.

☞ We are glad to see Maj. Wharton again among us. The Major had a hard time and narrow escapes during the recent battles around Fredericksburg. He is enjoying good health, and is on a short furlough.

MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND!—See position of Maryland defined with regard to the war and her intentions declared.

HABEAS CORPUS.—We find the following notice in the Wilmington Journal of the 21st:

"To CONSCRIPTS.—Judge Pearson, of this State, having decided that parties furnishing substitutes over thirty-five years, when the conscription only extended to that age, do not become liable themselves on account of their substitutes becoming liable under a subsequent call, we are authorized to state that the Confederate authorities do not regard Judge Pearson's opinion as authority, and that persons who have obtained substitutes, but subsequently become liable through the liability of the substitutes, will be required either to enter the army or procure new substitutes over the age of the present call."

DIED OUT WITH THE REPUBLIC.—The National Intelligencer establishment at Washington City, has recently been sold at auction, under mortgage, to Riggs & Co., Bankers, to settle up the estate of the late Joseph Gales. It brought $50,000.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.—James Sloan, Esq., of Greensboro', has accepted the appointment of Commissary General for the State of North Carolina. He has acted in a similar capacity under the State since the beginning of the war. An excellent appointment.

THE IMPRESSMENT.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for North Carolina have divided the State into four Districts, and have "declared certain prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the Government, for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable."

In the District composing the counties West from Rockingham, to Alleghany, &c., the prices will be as follows:

Corn, $18 per barrel of 5 bush. 54lbs to bush
Meal, $3 75 per bushel of 46 lbs to bushel.
Bacon, 35 cents per pound.
Wheat, $5 00 per bush. of 60lbs., choice white.
Flour, $25 per bbl of 196lbs 1st quality, sup.
Oats, baled, $4 50 per 100 pounds.
" unbaled, $4 00 per 100 pounds.
" cleaned, $2 00 per bushel of 32 lbs.
Peas, $3 50 per bushel, measured.
Hay and Fodder, $2 75 per 100 lbs unbaled.
" " $3 25 per 100 lbs, baled.
Rice, cleaned, 25 cents a pound.
Salt, $12 00 per bushel of 50 lbs, dry & clean.
Sugar, 60 cents per pound, fair quality.
Lard, 35 cents per pound, for good.
Leather, upper, $2 50 per pound.
" sole, $2 00 per "
" harness, $2 50 per "
Wheat Straw, $1 00 per 100 pounds
" " baled, $1 80 per 100 pounds.
Molasses, $4 00 per gallon.
Whiskey and Brandy, $3 00 per gallon.
Iron, round and plate, $350 00 per ton.

23d Regiment N. C. T.

We have been kindly furnished with the following casualties in this Regiment, in the late battles around Fredericksburg, which may be interesting to many of our readers:

Co. A., Capt Saunders commanding, left camp with 41 men men and returned with 31.—2 killed, 7 wounded and 1 missing.

Co. B., Capt Thos Gatlin commanding, left camp with 51 men, returned with 21. 5 killed, 12 wounded and 13 missing.

Co. C., Capt Corine commanding, left camp with 52 men and returned with 34.—2 killed and 12 wounded.

Co. D., Lieut Joins commanding, left camp with 36 men and returned with 28. 1 killed, 2 wounded and 5 missing.

Co. E., Lieut Bushel commanding, left camp with 44 men and returned with 22. 4 killed, 14 wounded and 4 missing.

Co. F., Lieut Gibbs commanding, left camp with 46 men and returned with 24. 1 killed, 7 wounded and 4 missing.

Co. G., Lieut Kellus commanding, left camp with 46 men and returned with 13. 6 killed, 13 wounded and 14 missing.

Co. H., Capt Piedick Gatlin commanding, left camp with 40 men and returned with 14.—All the rest of this company are missing.

Co. I., Lieut Anderson commanding, left camp with 60 men and returned with 39.—4 killed, 6 wounded and 11 missing.

Co. K., Capt Grainger commanding, left camp with 36 men and returned with 17.—3 killed, 11 wounded and 4 missing.

LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLES.—The Richmond Enquirer states upon information "from the best informed sources," that in the late battles near Fredericksburg we lost 1000 killed, 4,900 wounded, 1,600 prisoners. Total 7,500.

So far we have received and published the official reports of casualties in the 14th, 23d, 6th, 7th, 38th, 54th, 5th, 18th, 28th, 33d, 37th, 34th, 16th, 13th, 21st, 1st, 30th, 22d, 2d, 4th, 20th and 57th N. C. Regiments, which foot up as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
14th Reg't,	19	116	00
23d,	31	132	56
6th,	8	46	16
7th,	49	148	18
38th,	18	84	12
54th,	3	39	49
5th,	8	61	9
18th,	30	95	37
28th,	14	91	2
33d,	32	98	67
37th,	38	194	8
34th,	20	117	19
16th,	16	66	16
13th,	31	191	00
21st,	14	72	44
1st,	32	140	26
30th,	26	101	1
22d,	31	175	12
2d,	56	155	49
4th,	46	157	58
20th,	15	69	17
57th,	9	71	51
Total in 22 reg'ts	544	2418	567

So that twenty-two of the N. C. Regt's. which fought at Fredericksburg lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners 3,529 men—more than one-third of all the losses of all the States there represented. To these are yet to be added the casualties in the 3d, 12th, infantry regiments, 1st and 2d Cavalry, and possibly other regiments.—These will probably swell the loss of North Carolina to at least one-half of the whole, as reported by the Enquirer. Were not the State and her troops worthy of being mentioned as having participated in the fight? They seem always to be thought worthy of fighting by the Generals, and somehow are always put in the hottest places.—*Fay. Observer.*

GENERALS.—In our service we have five full Generals, ranking as we print their names, thus: Cooper, Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg. We have seven Lieut. Generals, ranking as follows: Longstreet, Polk, E. K. Smith, Hardee, Jackson (now dead,) Pemberton and Holmes. We have over two hundred Major Generals and Brigadiers.

SNYDER'S BLUFF is on the Yazoo river, thirteen miles by and north east of Vicksburg. Chickasaw Bayou is seven miles from Vicksburg, on the road to Snider's Bluff. Warrenton is a fortified position on the Mississippi river, eleven miles south of Vicksburg. Grand Gulf is twenty-two miles south of Warrenton, at the mouth of Big Black River. The mouth of Bayou Piere is about ten miles from Grand Gulf.

THE NEWS.

The situation in Virginia on the line of the Rappahannock and in the neighborhood of Suffolk remains unchanged. It is rumored that Gen. Lee will probably shortly assume the offensive, which we doubt.

TENNESSEE.—The armies of Bragg and Rosecrans, are still idle. Probably the object of Rosecrans is to keep Bragg's army where it is, for the present.

Despatches from Tullahoma, of the 23rd inst. state that the rumor of the capture of two of our regiments in front, with one battery of artillery, is not true.—The enemy did surround and capture a small outpost of some forty men.

MISSISSIPPI.—A day or two since the news from Mississippi was of a character to excite the gloomiest apprehensions for the fate of Vicksburg. A dispatch from the special reporter of the *Advertiser and Register*, at Jackson, dated May 21, announced a Confederate loss of thirty pieces of artillery, spiked and abandoned in Saturday's fight, and further stated that on Sunday the enemy advanced to take the Big Black Bridge, but being repulsed, crossed higher up and gained the rear of our forces, who then burned the bridge and retreated with heavy loss. Vicksburg was represented as being closely beleaguered on every side. Gen. Loring was said to be in command of Jackson.

This intelligence was at first generally believed, but is now justly regarded as unworthy of credit, as Gen. Loring had not informed the War Department of the battle alleged to have been fought on Sunday, and no further dispatch had arrived from Gen. Johnston. It is rumored, but not believed, that the enemy have captured Alexandria and Yazoo City.

LATER.—*Mobile* May 23d.—A special dispatch from Jackson 23rd, says the latest from Vicksburg is to Thursday night the 21st. Our loss was slight and the injuries to the batteries trifling. The garrison are all supplied and confident of holding the place. The enemy was foiled in all his efforts. His dead strew the ground in front of our works. One estimate of his loss is as high as 10,000. Firing was heard at intervals last night and to day.—The enemy supposed to be shelling. The enemy are reported at Ponchatoula, running a train up that far from New Orleans.

MOBILE, May 25.—The *Mississippian*, of Saturday, says the enemy attacked Vicksburg six times, and each time were defeated with immense loss. Gen. Stevenson says we can hold Vicksburg indefinitely. A special to the *Evening News* from Jackson on the 24th, says firing was heard on that day till 9 o'clock in the morning. This morning the 20th Mississippi dashed into Raymond capturing 400 prisoners, fourteen were brought to the city, the rest, sick and wounded, were paroled.

JACKSON, May 25.—An officer from Vicksburg Tuesday morning says, at 10 o'clock the enemy attacked the left and center four times, first attack lasted 30 minutes; the 2nd 20 minutes; the 3rd 15 minutes; and the 4th 91 minutes. There was great slaughter each time.—Our loss only 80. We took four stands of colors. The column of assault was brought up on Wednesday, the officers leading, but the men broke and the column disappeared. Thursday the enemy were shelling. The Federal dead are unburied. The Federal line of investment imperfect. The Federal prisoners report Gen. Steele killed.

FROM EASTERN N. CAROLINA.

On Friday the enemy advanced from Core Creek towards Kinston, and succeeded in surprising two of our regiments stationed at Gum Swamp, nine miles below the latter place. These regiments were the 56th, Col. Faison, and the 25th, Col. Rutledge, and constituted a part of Ransom's brigade. The enemy had five or six regiments. A part of his forces gained our rear, and after a brief fight our troops retreated. Gen. Ransom narrowly escaped.

The Kinston correspondent of the State Journal, under date of May 25, says:—"The Yankees have all gone back again, unharmed as usual. Gen. Hill pursued them as far as Bachelor's Creek, within eight miles of Newbern, but has since fallen back to Cove Creek, seven miles above Bachelor's, on the Dover road, where he will probably make a stand for the present.

The enemy retreated before our troops in dismay and confusion, throwing away their guns and other encumbrances as they fled. Many took to the woods whilst some few straggled and gave themselves up as prisoners.

I have not been able as yet to learn the names of those we lost in the engagement below here on Friday, except that I am informed about 170 of the 56th regiment, under Col. Faison, were captured.

Whilst the skirmishing was going on at Gum Swamp, on Friday last, a squad of Yankee cavalry made a raid into Trenton, Jones county, and burned down the court-house and several other buildings.

Six privates belonging to Capt. Barrington's company, Maj. Whitford's battalion, boarded and captured, on Saturday last, 40 miles below Newbern, near Wilkerson's Point, on the Neuse River, where she had grounded, a Yankee Schooner, (the Sea Bird,) 100 tons burden, and her entire crew, consisting of eight white men and 2 runaway negroes from Norfolk. The Sea Bird was loaded with coal from Philadelphia, bound to Newbern.

Our men burned the boat and cargo and took the crew as prisoners and brought them to this place last night, and sent them off on a special train *en route* to Richmond.

Gen. Hill and command have returned to Kinston.

Going North.—A number of people are under the impression that if they could get a permit from Gen. Winder they could go to Fortress Monroe by flag of truce. Such is not the case. The General would very readily give a passport to every proper applicant, but Capt. Mulford, the Yankee who has charge of the boats coming to City Point, has received the most positive orders from Stanton to permit no one save a Yankee soldier or Union man to take passage on the boats on pain of a forfeiture of his commission. Parties going North have to do so by a land route known to Lincolnites. They take the risk of falling into the hands of the enemy.—*Dispatch.*

Northern papers admit a loss at Fredericksburg of not less than 22,000, and say the rebel loss was 18,000.

LATEST NEWS.

VICKSBURG HOLDS OUT.—Richmond dates up to May 27, state that Vicksburg still holds out.

☞ A fire broke out in Wilmington on the 27th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the west side of the river, just north of the Manchester Railroad Depot, which burned some sheds and a large Warehouse, with its contents of rosin, turpentine and 1500 bales of cotton, the cotton principally belonging to the Government. Loss believed to be heavy. The Railroad property was insured.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, May 25.—Northern dates to the 23d received. Correspondents say Grant's primary object is Haine's Bluff, which is regarded as the key to Vicksburg. The Chronicle says his junction with a force awaiting him at the Bluff is to march into Vicksburg and cannot be prevented. Several iron-clads are stationed at important points on the Red River, cutting off completely the rebel communication with Texas.

News from the army of the Potomac is unimportant. Gen. Humphrey's division has been broken up by the departure of the last of the nine months' regiments belonging to the fifth corps.

Rumored at Bermuda that Semmes has resigned the command of the Alabama to take command of a fine Confederate ship, mounting 22 guns.

Officer in charge of flag of truce yesterday at Fredericksburg says Grant telegraphed Halleck he had captured the first line of entrenchments at Vicksburg and that his right wing rested on Haines' Bluff.

ANTI-WAR MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS.—The Examiner has northern papers of the 22d. The Democratic State Mass Meeting at Indianapolis on the 20th was largely attended. Hon. D. W. Voorhees presided. A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day and forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, shouting for Jefferson Davis, etc. The speeches were principally in opposition to the war measure of the administration. At 3 P. M., the resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed amid great confusion, after which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

On several trains leaving the city at night the excursionists commenced firing on the soldiers. The home military authorities stopped the trains and searched the passengers, and about five hundred revolvers were taken and numerous arrests made.

TULLAHOMA, May 25.—The Nashville Union of the 22d received, with dates from Cairo 20th, which state that Colonel Clayton made a raid from Helena towards Little Rock, destroying 200,000 bushels of corn and several large buildings of commissary stores and many grist mills. He encountered a rebel brigade which, after a small engagement, retreated.

Col. Hatch made a raid for Corinth on the 20th, bringing in 400 prisoners and 600 horses. He encountered a rebel force near Tallahatchie and escaped unhurt. He says the rebels had evacuated Warrenton, after destroying the batteries.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Butler had been summoned to Washington. It is believed he will be appointed to the Department of Gen Curtis, the latter being relieved.

Meagher's resignation had been perfected to add 100,000 cavalry to the army within six months.

The rebel forces on the Blackwater are reported to be 30,000.

THE EXPENSES OF ENFORCING THE DRAFT.

Experience in service has shown that the enforcing of the draft is a far more expensive system of getting men than by giving large bounties to volunteers. Hence the action of the war office. Towns are already moving in the North to give such suitable bounties as will induce volunteering.—*N. Y. World.*

A Wilmington correspondent mentions the rumor that Gen. Whiting is to be ordered to Virginia to take the place of Gen. A. P. Hill, who is to assume command of the Stonewall Brigade. This would leave Gen. Clingman in command at Wilmington. We learn also that the steamship North Carolina arrived at Wilmington recently, with a good assortment of government stores. Wilmington has eight "blockade runners."

Retaliation.—Two of the yankee officers now in the Libby prison at Richmond, are to be hanged, in retaliation for the murder, by order of Burnside, of a recruiting Confederate Captain and Lieutenant, arrested by his order in Tennessee, and ignominiously murdered under his recent "Death Order." The yankee officers of the grade of Captain and Lieutenant are to draw lots for the purpose of determining who shall suffer.—*Petersburg Express*, 23d.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.—At the late session of the Protestant Episcopal Council or Convention for the Diocese of North Carolina, held at Fayetteville, the following delegates were elected to the General Council: Clerical: Rev. Drs. Mason and Hubbard and Rev. Dr. Hawks; Lay: Judge Battle, A. J. DeRosset and R. H. Smith. Alternates: Clerical: Rev. Dr. Cheshire and Rev. Messrs. Geer and Watson; Lay: Kemp P. Battle, Hon. J. H. Bryan and Robert Strange. The next Council is to be held in Williamsborough, Granville County, on the 4th Wednesday in May, 1864.

From Missouri.—The Natchez Courier has intelligence direct from Missouri. It says:

In addition to the taking of McNeill, by Quantrell, the Confederate partisan, we also learn that Pilot knob has been taken by the Missouri Confederates, and that our troops are having affairs pretty much their own way in that State. The State is now in the hands of the Confederates, with the exception of points garrisoned by Lincoln soldiers, and St. Louis.

The Yankee Conscription Law.—The yankee Secretary of War has decided that the Government is not required by the conscription law to discharge from conscription any person who may pay $300 for exemption. The law is construed to be permissive, not mandatory—the Government *may* receive $300 and discharge the man if it be thought expedient.

DIED:

In this county, on the 27th, Mrs. MARY ROTHROCK, wife of Christian Rothrock, in the 70th year of her age.

In the Insane Asylum Raleigh, on the 25th, JOHN WYNN, aged about 30 years.

THE CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

THE GREAT MEETING IN N. Y.

The case of Vallandigham seems to be exciting great interest in the North. In execution of the sentence of the military commission by which he was tried, as announced yesterday, Burnside has decided to confine him in Fort Warren during the continuance of the present war. At the great meeting held in Union Square on Monday night much enthusiasm was manifested, and the denunciations hurled at the Administration were greeted with hearty applause. We give up much of our space this morning to the proceedings of this meeting.

The resolutions were read to the meeting by Mr Spencer L Cone, every allusion in them to the President and Cabinet being met with a storm of groans and hisses. The *Herald's* reporter says one of the resolutions, condemnatory of the Administration, was particularly applauded, and its reading followed by a cry of "indict them." The following are the resolutions as adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, within a State where the Courts of law are open and their process unimpeded, soldiers under the command of officers of the U. States army have broken into the residence and forcibly abducted from his home, the Hon Clement L Vallandigham; and whereas, a body of men, styled a military commission, have arraigned before them and tried the said Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, a civilian and eminent public man, for words spoken in the discussion of public questions before an assemblage of his fellow citizens; and whereas, the said military commission has sentenced him to a punishment as yet unknown, but which is to be announced in some military order promulgated hereafter, therefore

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the city of N. Y., here assembled, denounce the arrest of Hon. Clement L Vallandigham, and his trial and sentence by a military commission, as a startling outrage upon the hitherto sacred rights of American citizenship.

Resolved, That exigencies of civil war require the fullest and freest discussion of public questions by the American people, to the end that their temporary public servants may not forget that they are the creatures of the public will, and must respect the obligations and duties imposed upon them by the Constitution of their country, which is the authentic, solemn expression of that will; and that whenever, upon the orders of military commanders, and from fear of their spies and informers, American citizens not in the military service shall be denied the right to approve or disapprove measures of public policy, to denounce or applaud the Commander-in Chief, and to advocate peace or war, as their judgments may dictate, they have ceased to be freemen and have already become slaves.

Resolved, That we reverently cherish the great body of constitutions, laws, precedents, and traditions which constitute us a free people, and that we hold those who designedly and persistently violate them as public enemies.

Resolved, That we are devotedly attached to the Union of these States, and can see nothing but calamity and weakness in its disruption, and shall continue to advocate whatever policy we believe will result in the restoration of that Union.

Resolved, That at a time when our fellow citizens are falling by thousands upon the battle field, and human carnage has become familiar, we implore the Federal authorities not to adopt the fatal error that a system of imprisonment and terrorism will subjugate the minds and stifle the voices of the American people.

Resolved, That we call upon the Governor of the State of New York and all others in authority, as they value organized society and stable institutions, to save us from the humiliation and peril of the arrest and trial before Military Commissions of citizens whose only crime shall be the exercise of a right without which life is intolerable and republican citizenship a false name and a false pretence.

Resolved, That the refusal of the Judge of the district within which the Hon. C. L Vallandigham is incarcerated to grant a writ of *habeas carpus*, is in itself a nullification of the Constitution and an infamous outrage upon the clearly defined rights of the citizen.

Resolved, That we fully and heartily endorse the language of our noble and patriotic Governor, addressed to the meeting assembled at Albany on Saturday, the 16th inst, that the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Vallandigham is "an act which has brought dishonor on our country, which is full of danger to our persons and homes, and which bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice."

Resolved, That while fully and heartily endorsing the manly and outspoken sentiments of the Governor of New York, we shall do all in our power to sustain him in his determination to preserve inviolate the sovereignty of our State and the rights of its people against Federal encroachments and usurpations.

The speeches delivered at this meeting were pretty much in the same spirit of the resolutions and letters given, and strong in their denunciation of the arbitrary policy of Lincoln's Administration.

Mr. John Mullaly, one of the speakers, asked the audience, so far as they represented the State of New York, if they were prepared to stand by Vallandigham? The question was met with a vociferous response of "yes, yes." He thought that Governor Seymour knew the spirit of the people of the Empire State when he wrote the letter to the Albany meeting on Saturday night, and he (the Governor) knew that the people would stand by him, with guns and bayonets in their hands, at all hazards.—(Loud cheers for Governor Seymour.) Now was the time for every man to be prepared, if necessary, to take his life in his hand and fight the battles of freedom over again. The speaker alluded to the expected enforcement of the Conscription act, and inquired of the poor laboring man where he was to get his three hundred dollars, and whether he would consent to be drafted? (Cries of "never, never." could they fight for an Abolition Administration that kept soldiers months without their pay, while contractors were swaggering around Washington with their pockets full of greenbacks? He predicted that the Conscription law would never be carried out in the State of New York, and judging from the character of the meeting, he thought they were in favor of discontinuing this Abolition war. ("We are; that's the talk," and cheers.) The Government would not give us another foe to fight with, and we had fought long enough with our fellow countrymen of the South. It was the design of the Administration to overthrow the whole social system of the South, and if this was allowed to continue we would have a King at Washington. He had the highest respect for the office of President of the United States, which was filled by such men as Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, and he would tell them that there had been new glory added to the name of Jackson. (Loud cheers, and cries of "God bless the good boy.") There had been new glory added to it by the great hero whose funeral solemnities were but lately celebrated in Richmond. That might be called treason, but was it treason? ("No, no.")

Mr. McMasters, another of the speakers on the occasion, said that Vallandigham had called for peace in order to try the last hope of restoring the Union. It had been tried by a war in violation of the Constitution, and had failed, and always would fail. He knew that whatever men spoke in these times they spoke in their own peril, and yet he would say that the South never could be conquered. The same blood that coursed in their veins coursed also in the veins of the people of the South. Under their gallant Governor Seymour, the four millions of New York would be able to guard and keep their State against the world; and could it be believed that eight millions of people in the South, as brave and resolute, could be defeated? They could not starve out the South, and if the war were to continue a hundred years the South would still be free and independent States. The question here was not about the freedom of the South; Southern freemen would take care of that. The question was about the liberty of the people of the North. How were they to maintain their liberties? (Voices, "by fighting.") By fighting, but not by street fighting; not by disorganized opposition. They should organize by tens and hundreds, by companies and regiments, and they should send to their Governor and ask him for commissions as soon as they had their regiments formed. It was written in the Constitution that the people have the right to have and to bear arms for the defence of themselves, and, not of the Union, but of the State. They should keep their arms, and if they had not them they should get them, and be ready, under their gallant Governor, to defend the liberties of their State.

Judge McCann said he thanked God that in the State of New York they had a Governor who stood by the people of the State, and would not let them be robbed of their liberties without his solemn protest. He would say to them, "Don't be afraid." There is but one course for freemen—liberty and friendship or annihilation and death.

Capt. Rynders said those who are to administer the law should be careful that they do not set the example of breaking the paramount law of the land themselves. My friend said there is no war here. I tell you there is a war here, and that it is waged by military despots upon the rights and privileges of American people. It is worse than the war that is now waging in the South. It is for us to fight for our liberties here.

At stand No. 5 the German speakers addressed the crowd. Dr. Bergmann said that the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham was an outrage on the rights of a free people, and it was only proper for those who valued liberty to come forth manfully, without fear of a temporary Administration, and express their sentiments. The U. S. Government was, like some of the European Governments, becoming absolute and tyrannical, and the people are not prepared to submit to the sacrifice of their liberties.

The reading of the letters elicited continual bursts of approbation. The most important of them was from the Governor of New York, Horatio Seymour. We copy it in full, as follows:

LETTER OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening; but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen, and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceeding of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offences against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it involved our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial save one which was a mockery—which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now ask to impose punishment, not for an offence against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of all the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the Government and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step towards revolution—it is revolution. It will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted. If it is upheld our liberties are overthrown; the safety of our persons, security of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities, with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the Administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of Government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the Government will determine in the minds of more than one half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most solemn solicitude.

(Signed,) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Letters were also read from District Attorney A. O. Hall, Richard O'Gorman, Amasa J. Parker, Henry C. Murphy, Washington Hunt, Nelson J. Waterbury, and C. J. Ingersoll—all sympathizing warmly with the objects of the meeting, and most of them indulging in the strongest terms of denunciation of the arrest of Vallandigham. The most distinguished New Yorker among them is Mr *Washington Hunt*, whose letter is remarkable. He says:

"While we are willing to submit to the greatest sacrifices in a patriotic spirit for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, it may as well be understood that we will not consent to be bereft of any of our constitutional rights. We have lost none of these rights in consequence of the Southern rebellion.

"The Administration ought to comprehend that it is amenable to public opinion, and that its conduct and policy are a legitimate subject of popular discussion and criticism. It is for the perpetuation of free constitutional government, and for this only, that the country has been so willing to exhaust its best blood and place its vast resources at the disposal of the national authority. God forbid that the American people should allow the strength thus imparted to be turned against themselves, and a military despotism erected on the ruins of public liberty! So far as New York is concerned, *let it be proclaimed from the house tops that* NO MAN WITHIN HER BORDERS 'SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY, WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW."

"With great regard, yours, truly,

"WASHINGTON HUNT."

Mr Waterbury declared in his letter: "It is sufficient to say that these (writs of arrest, trial, &c.,) and all similar acts must be boldly denounced and resolutely resisted, or we are no longer a free people."

JACKSON IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

The Richmond Examiner of Saturday conveys the unwelcome intelligence that Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi, is in the hands of the enemy. That paper says:

"A courier arrived here yesterday with official intelligence that the enemy, probably the combined armies of Grant and Banks, had penetrated to Jackson, Mississippi, and taken possession of that place. This news was regarded as bad by the uninformed, but we are assured upon the best authority, that General Johnston who fell back from Jackson for strategic purposes, regards the situation as all that is desirable. With a fine army he has taken a position between Jackson and Vicksburg, with his communications open to the latter place. A great battle in this vicinity is regarded as imminent, and all our military men are sanguine that a signal victory awaits our arms."

Jackson is about forty miles from Vicksburg, and contains a population of some five thousand.

We learn that the supplies on hand in Jackson were removed to Vicksburg before the enemy reached the former place. It is be true that the enemy is in possession of Jackson, Vicksburg may fall. This would be a great blow to the Southern cause. It would give the enemy control of the entire Mississippi, and his operations would be carried on from the river as his base against the States of Mississippi and Alabama. The death of Stonewall Jackson and the loss of Vicksburg, taken together, would occasion serious fears among our people as to the result of the war. The Examiner says:

"By running the gauntlet of our batteries at Vicksburg with his transports, Grant avoided the necessity of the completion of the canal, and secured a passage of the river, after leading his troops over the narrow peninsula below Vicksburg, at any point above Port Hudson which he might select. It appears that the defences at Grand Gulf, which is twenty-two miles south of Warrenton, at the mouth of Black river, were only constructed after the enemy had succeeded in getting some of his vessels between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. The Black river being navigable for some distance, they were intended to obstruct the passage of a force to the rear of Vicksburg by this route.

The abandonment of our works there, after a severe bombardment, has opened the door to the enemy, and the recent battle of Port Gibson has put them still further on their way to Vicksburg. The evacuation of Port Gibson by Gen. Bowen has been followed by that of Bayou Pierre, and, at last accounts, his forces had been withdrawn across the Big Black, within 20 miles of Vicksburg.

The situation is one of immediate and critical interest. It remains to be seen whether the enemy will advance against Vicksburg or make an attempt on our communications at some inland point. It is more than probable, however, that Vicksburg is the prize to be contested, and that its fate is on the eve of decision.—Hitherto the Yankees have failed in every attempt on this heroic city by canals and through lagoons and bayous; and their plan is evidently now to march around the city, destroy the Southern railroad and compel its capitulation.

An immense stake is to be contested in the campaign in Mississippi. Not only are the two strongholds of Vicksburg and Port Hudson menaced, but the line of the Mississippi from far above the mouth of the Yazoo, and the interior of the State with its great system of railroads, including the three lines of rail diverging from Corinth, from below by Pearl river and from Pontchatoula, are threatened by a numerous and enterprising foe. On all sides the department of Gen. Pemberton is assailed."

Gen. Pemberton is a Northern man by birth. So was Gen. Lovell, by whose treachery or incapacity New Orleans was lost.

STATE NEWS.

Gunboat Raid to Murfreesboro'.—The Raleigh Progress of May 26th, says: We learn from a reliable source that three gunboats came up to Murfreesboro', N. C., on Friday last, and landed a party who tore up things generally. They stole 10,000 lbs. of bacon belonging to our Commissary department, gave away a part and destroyed the balance. They went to the Methodist Female College in the village, broke up the furniture and took the pianos belonging to the Institution aboard and carried them off. The Yankees prowled about town and had everything their own way. They were still there at last accounts, on Saturday morning.

Powder Mill Blown Up.—The Charlotte Bulletin of Saturday has the following:

We regret to learn that the Powder Mill located about 14 miles from Charlotte, on the Catawba River, was blown up on Saturday morning about 5 o'clock.

The President, S. W. Davis, Esq., was not in the Mill when the explosion took place, but five of the operatives were killed.

The following is a list of the killed: Charles Klueppelburg, Sup., John N. Lee, George Hutchinson, Christopher Quince, John Ochler.

It is impossible to account for the accident. The mill house is entirely destroyed, but the principal portion of the machinery is uninjured.

We conversed a day or two since with a refugee from Washington, who informed us that if General Hill had maintained the siege of that place a few days longer, the forces of the enemy would have been compelled to surrender. Their supplies were cut off, and they were suffering. Their alarm was great when it was known that Gen. Hill had invested the place, and their joy was correspondingly great when they heard that he had raised the seige. The people in that quarter have suffered immensely by the movement. It provoked the enemy to increase the rigors of military law—Much property has been destroyed, many slaves have escaped, and the people of Washington who would not take the oath have been driven out.—*Standard.*

PROGRAMME

OF THE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY,

MAY 27th, 1863,—7½ P. M.

CHORUS—"MIGHTY JEHOVAH."—*Bellini.*

Piano. "Reveil Militaire," Miss H. Blum.
Duett. "Lebewohl," Misses M. Siddall & M. Sussdorf.
Inst. Duett. "Grand Waltz," Misses S. Phillips and M. Withers.
Recitation. "All quiet along the Potomac to-night," Miss M. Riley.
Piano. "Love in May," Miss S. Anthony.
Song. "Missouri, Missouri," Miss M. Williams.
Guitar Trio. "Twilight Musings," Misses S. Crouch, A. Malone, and M. Riley.
Dialogue. "The Dressing Table," by six little girls.
Song. "Let us be gay," Miss Sue Phillips.
Inst. Duett. "Wanda Polka Mazourka," Misses S. Grant & A. Blevins.

CHORUS by two Classes. "COME GENTLE SPRING"—*Hayden.*

Vocal Duett. "Friendship," Pfte by Miss F. Connally.
Piano. "Woodbird Polka," Miss A. Malone.
Song. "Forth to the Fields," Miss A. Spencer.
Recitation. "Wonders and Murmurs," Miss E. DeSchweinitz.
Inst. Duett. from "Trovatore," Misses S. Yandell and E. Yandell.
Vocal Duett. "Our Home in Tennessee," Pfte. by Miss Mollie Shaver.
Song. "Beautiful Leaves," Miss P. Cage.
Dialogue. "Youthful Levity chastened."
Misses S. Crouch, V. West, M. Thurmond and M. Hardeman.
Inst. Duett. Air by Bellini. Misses L. Williamson & E. Johnson.
Vocal Duett. "Moonlight, Music, Love and Flowers." Pfte by Miss E. Overman.

ROUND.—"HARK, 'TIS THE INDIAN DRUM."

Vocal Duett. "The Dog and the Cat," Pfte. by Miss F. Myatt.
Recitation. "The Mystic Weaver," II Reading Class.
Inst. Duett. "Polka Militaire," Misses M. Wiley and E. Barton.
Song. "The Favorite Drummer," Miss Mattie Shaver.
Vocal Duett. "Beneath the Bower," Pfte. by Miss A. Philips.
Recitation. "Palestine," Miss L. Ellison.
Piano. "Wedding March," Miss V. West.
Song. "The Arab Steed," Miss B. Richardson.
Recitation. "The Two Voices," Miss L. Strohecker.
Inst. Duett. "Trumpet March," Misses J. and S. Weatherly.
Song. "Serenade," Miss C. McGhee.
Instrument. "Josephine Mazourka," Miss J. Bethea.
Recitation. "Beyond the River," Miss S. Batchelder.
Inst. Duett. "Le Lion de Jour," Misses M. and M. Riley.
Vocal Duett. "When shall we all meet again," Pfte. by Miss E. Glass.

HALLELUJAH CHORUS.—*Handel.*

A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT—TWO YANKEE STEAMERS CAPTURED IN NORTH CAROLINA WATERS—ALL HONOR TO OUR PARTIZAN RANGERS.

We have one of the most daring and brilliant feats of the war to record. On the 16th inst., Capt. E. T. Elliott, commanding a company of Partizan Rangers, with thirty men, captured two Federal steamers in the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, and brought them through the Sound to Franklin, on the Black water, passing on the way a number of the enemy's gunboats. Capt Elliott arrived in this city with his prisoners, some thirteen in number, on yesterday.

In Capt. Elliott's report to the Govern'r, he says:

"I have the honor to report the capture of the steamers Emily and Arrow, yesterday, the former a fine sailing side wheel steamer, and the other a propeller, used on the canal between Norfolk and the Albemarle Sound, Roanoke Island and other points. I had conceived a plan of capture sometime ago, and yesterday found an opportunity to execute it. About 6 o'clock p. m., at the usual hour, the Arrow hove in sight in the Currituck Canal. I made the proper distribution of my men, thirty in number, and when she came along side we halted her and demanded a surrender which was complied with without resistance. After capturing the Arrow and knowing that the Emily was lying about two miles below awaiting the arrival of the Arrow, I took twelve men aboard, determined if possible to secure this prize, and believing that it would require a good deal of caution I placed the Captain of the Arrow in the wheel house and required him to steer up along side of the Emily as if nothing unusual had happened. My plan succeeded, and she surrendered without resistance. We captured on board the Arrow the officers and men, numbering seven, and thirteen on the Emily. Among those captured on the Arrow was a Surgeon U. S. Navy. The great haste required gave me no opportunity of reporting their names. We found no guns on the boats, but a lot of mail bags which are forwarded to you. After 8 o'clock I started for some port to secure my prizes. We steamed all night passing a large gunboat (the Whitehead) mounting six guns; we passed Edenton about daylight, the people believing we were Yankees. In passing up the Chowan five negroes hailed us believing us their Northern allies. I received them on board and immediately dispatched them to their owners who no doubt have them now in a more available and certain shape. After a good deal of embarassment, I concluded to run up the Blackwater river arriving at South Quay about one o'clock to day. I was met by Major Rodman, afterwards by Major Boggs, who assigned Capt. Dobney, an old officer of the Navy, to the command of the boats, and sending my prisoners to Franklin, we started to the latter place arriving there at about 10 o'clock. But few articles, except supplies for the crew, were found on board. The Arrow is valuable on account of her machinery which is said to be fine by the Engineer, who was assigned me by Maj. Boggs. The Emily is valuable for her machinery as well as hull, which in my opinion and that of officers stationed here, would make a valuable gunboat."

The following are the names of the prisoners as registered at the Provost Marshal's Office in this city: Geo. W. Howland, Peter Ford, Wm. Salt, Ambrose Brown, Albert Brown, Seneca Young, Edward Van Aken, J. Jester, Albert Parsons, of New York, Levi Bennett, Hyde county, Buffalo; Robert E. Taylor, Joel Jones, Geo. H. Everett, Pennsylvania.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Catalogue for 1862–63 shows the effect of the war upon the University. Instead of hundreds of students, we find the names of only seventy-three. There are 8 Seniors, 9 Juniors, 30 Sophomores, 24 Freshmen, 2 Irregulars. Of these 57 are from North Carolina, 9 from Virginia, 4 from South Carolina, 1 each from Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana.

The Annual Commencement is on the first Thursday in June, 4th prox.

The Sermon before the graduating class will be preached by Rev. W. H. McGuffey of the University of Virginia.—*Fay. Ob.*

New Advertisements.

Corporation Notice.

THE ORDINANCE prohibiting powder being kept in quantities within the part of the town is suspended for the present.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

J. G. SEIDES, *Mayor.*

District Agents

AND all others having empty Sacks—marked and belonging to Forsyth County will please return them to me without delay as they are badly needed.

I am aware that some of these sacks are scattered over the County—some cut up and others used by those who have no right to them.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.

Salem, N. C., May 20th, 1863. 1w.

Adjutant & Inspector Gen's Office,

RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

General Orders, No 58.

I. The following notice, relative to exchanged prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 5—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, at any time previous to May 6, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25, 1863, by Col. Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d December, 1862, at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of Feb., 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 16th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, May 9, 1863.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order.

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

May 29—5t.

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,

Adjutant General's Office, (MILITIA.)
RALEIGH, MAY 15th, 1863.

General Order, No 3.

EXEMPTIONS from militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE.

DANL. G. FOWLE,
May 22—3t. Adjutant General.

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, [illegible]
Camphor, Black Pepper,
Black Tea, Soda, Alum, Indigo,
Madder, CASTOR OIL, German
Bitters, Tobacco, Segars, Matches,
&c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

By the Governor of North Carolina,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have learned with great pain that there have been, latterly numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army, and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions and harbor and conceal these misguided men at home, instead of encouraging them to return to duty:

Now therefore I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men.

Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defence of their country, vilely to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile, skulking and ignominious existence must be the inevitable consequence: no plea can excuse it. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the same is done by him who harbors and conceals the deserter. For who can respect either the one or the other? What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate, even to the third and fourth generations, with the vile wretch who skulked in the woods, or the still viler coward who aided him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies, sneaking, mean enemies to their country, before whom our open foes will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are electrifying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect them, very men who are sapping the vitals of our strength. And woe unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, those brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial shall return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prowl like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal, and feed these miserable depredators and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared? Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you every one. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home, and tells him how, in the long years of his absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you who had been his comrades rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread and heaped insult and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be *infamous*. You will be hustled from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence, for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring.

Again our troops have met the enemy, and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented our strength must depart from our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false and mistaken sympathy or down right disloyalty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to frown down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of an outraged people. Unless the good and the patriotic all over the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil, it will grow until our army is well nigh ruined. The danger of starvation having happily passed away—the approaching and apparently bounteous harvest giving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year—our great army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory—I am well assured that our danger now lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You *can* arrest it my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous effort; if you will but bring to bear the weight of a great, a patriotic and united community in aid of your authorities.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

(SEAL)

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the time limited by my proclamation, dated the 13th of April, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 13th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 13th of April, with the following alterations:

The prohibition is not to embrace the article of salt, and lard is to be added to the list of articles prohibited. Justices of the Peace are also enjoined to assist in carrying out this Proclamation.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

(SEAL)

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 88d year of our Independence. By the Governor,

Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Private Secretary.

may 15—2t.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed, by the Surgeon General of North Carolina, to vaccinate the citizens of Forsyth County, *free of charge*, I respectfully ask those desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, to call at my office, 3 doors below the Bank, on the same side of the street.

W. H. WHEELER, M. D.

Salem, April 10, 1863. tf

Wanted

TO EMPLOY A GOOD FAST CARPENTER. A brick or timber job will be given to build by contract, a Tobacco Factory in the town of Thomasville. The factory to be of the following dimensions, viz: 80 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high.

Address immediately,

"DAVIDSON,"
Thomasville, N. C.

May 7-1-4t.pd.

Poetry.

From the Mobile Tribune.

Dying and Living.

BY ASA HARTZ.

I would not die on the battle field,
Where the missels are flying wild,
'Tis a fancy death—but it dosen't suit
My mamma's darling child.
The cannon's roar and the clash of steel,
And the victor's joyous shout,
Sound well, no doubt if a fellow don't care,
But I'd rather be counted out.

I would not die on the vessel's deck,
With the wild waves dashing 'round,
'Cause it might occur I'd have to swim,
And I can't—so I'd surely be drowned;
And the idea of pickling myself in brine
Is too salty to be endured.
Besides, there's a derth of salt in the South,
And we've other meat to be cured.

I would not die at home—in bed—
It would kill poor Klubs with sorrow:
For if to-day should find me dead,
He would die himself to-morrow.
And since I've thought the matter o'er
(The truth for once I'm giving)
If I'm to have a choice in the thing,
I guess—I'll keep on living.

HUMOROUS.

TRAPPED.—The following story is told of Col. W. F. Dowd and his regiment, the 24th Missi sippi:—

"Just before the battle of Corinth an order had been given to send all the sick and physically incompetent to the rear. Dowd instructed his Captains to be rigidly strict in the examination of the men, and to excuse none who were fit for duty. A signal brought the regiment together. The Colonel, lawyer-like, made a speech to them. It was a war-speech, blood and thunder, State pride and all that. At a certain point calculated only for the really sick of the regiment they manifested themselves by first throwing off their heavy knapsacks, then laying aside their guns, and finally squatting or lying down. The Colonel then ordered all who were excused by their Captains as unfit for duty, to advance three paces to the front. About 100 made the movement, the really sick keeping their places on the ground. "Men," said the Colonel, "I have transportation to the cars but for but few of you. Your knapsacks strapped to your backs are very heavy, filled with all your clothes and surmounted with your blankets. It is three miles to the cars—if you go, you must walk there and carry your own duds. Can you do this?" "Oh, yes, Captain," eagerly responded the "excused" line. "Then," curtly responded the Colonel, "if you can walk that distance with a load, you can do considerable fighting yet, without a load. Fall back to your places. Quartermaster, transport those sick men on the ground there, to the cars." The 24th moved, and the discomfitted 100 did their whole duty thereafter like well men, and bravely as the best."

A tax payer the other day remarked, that his taxes could not have been laid ad valorem, for he had paid only $1 75 for himself and $2 00 for his "old yaller cur." He wants to know if that is according to value.

A DIFFERENCE.—The following is not bad to take about these times:

"I'll die for the flag," cried a treasury clerk.
Quoth a soldier: "My patriot friend, look here;
This shedding your blood for twelve dollars a month
Ain't like shedding red ink for twelve hundred a year."

BLACKING FROM CHINA BERRIES.—The Columbus Sun recommends its readers to preserve the following receipt:

If you want a good blacking, take a half bushel of China berries, and having them well picked from the stems, put into a kettle, and add three gallons of water; boil down to one gallon, then strain the liquor, through a seive, from the seed and skins, and add as much pine wood (the richer the better) soot as will make a good black, and it is ready for use. A pint of good, or a quart of weak vinegar, (or stale beer,) first mixed with the soot will make it better, and if you add the whole of one egg to half a gallon of the liquor it will be best and equal to any Yankee Blacking. This blacking costs very little besides trouble; and we have seen boots cleaned with it inferior to none in gloss, and it will not soil a white handkerchief. Let it stand for several days before you bottle it off.

THE ARMAMENTS OF THE IRON-CLADS—AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.—A partial revolution has been effected in the ordnance bureau of the Navy Department in consequence of the failure of the attack on Charleston, and new instructions have been issued respecting the armament of the iron-clads, not only of those at Port Royal but of those now building, and also respecting naval ordnance generally. The Dahlgren guns are to be removed and an entirely new 13 inch gun, capable of using 75 pounds of powder at a load, is to be substituted. This is to be done before the attack on Charleston is renewed. By means of this change a single effective shot may be relied on to breach Sumter. It also may be effectively bombarded at a much greater distance than by Dahlgren guns. The new guns are now in process of construction, but it is believed several weeks will elapse before they can be put in a sufficient number of Monitors to permit a renewal of the attack on Charleston.

New York World.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.—In correct heraldic terms, which have always sounded so uncouth to our republican ears—it reads thus: Argent (white) on a canton gules (corner red) a saltier azure (cross blue) fimbriated of the field; charged with thirteen etoiles (stars,) which being interpreted thus: The body of the flag white, the upper corner next staff red, with a St. Andrews blue cross like an X, edged with white; having thereon thirteen white stars. The blue cross on a red ground in the upper corner is called an union, or union jack, and is thought to be necessary on all flags, and is used for turning down, in distress, &c. So thus we have the whole thing in a nut shell and as simple as a stove pipe.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.

Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able: We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night. E. TUCKER.

March 27, 1863.

Notice.

MR. T. F. CRIST having been appointed *Forester* of the *Salem Town Land*, notice is hereby given that application for cutting of timber on said land must in future be made to him; and that no timber, either *dead or green*, is to be cut or removed without previous permission obtained.

Trespassers will be proceeded against according to law.

Permissions for cutting timber heretofore granted by the undersigned are to cease from May 1st, 1863.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Salem Congregation,

S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, April 28, 1863. 52:3t.

THOMAS T. BEST, MERCHANT TAILOR

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepa red to carry on th Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1.00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 80 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.

Feb. 18, 1863. 42-3m.pd.

FURS! FURS!!

Bring in your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted a from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 3m-40

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Mrs. Eliza J. Alberty,	Jesse Knouse,
Elder Wm. Burns, 2	Franklin D Moser,
Rev. B F. Byerly,	Miss Harriet Payne,
Wm. Correll,	W. S. Pettigrew, 2
Miss Martalia A Cox,	John W. Rawley,
John Campbel,	Miss Lavenia Rothrock,
J A Coleman,	
Henry Edwards,	Mrs. Rebecca Riggins
Lieut. Fulp,	" Sarah or Charity L. Swam,
Geo. Grubbs,	
Miss Jane Hanes,	Mrs. Malinda Sapp,
Leander Hill,	Wm. R. Taylor,
Mrs. E. Hord,	Miss Amy E. Terry,
Miss Mattie Hardman,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst, and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Heater, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, L. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S. Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hesekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Solomon Smith, Adm'r of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd vs Winfield Hine & others. } Petition to settle the estate of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd, filed at March Term, 1863.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winfield Hine, Lewis Hine and Nort Hine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6t-$5] C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1862.

Jacob Yokely, Admin'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs Daniel Kinnaman & others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale and will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of March, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

March 20th, 1863. 46-6t-$5

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. For one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would also buy a good boy for a farm hand, if I could get one to suit. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. March 18, 1863. 46-tf

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. } In Equity. Petition for sale of Land

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H. Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Feb. 13, 1863. 41tf. fee $5.

NOTICE TO ABSENT SOLDIERS!

SICK and wounded Soldiers from Company K., 48th Regiment, N. C. Troops, will bear in mind that none but Army Surgeons have the power to extend furloughs. Certificates from local Doctors are worthless.

J. W. BITTING,
Capt. Commanding Co K.,
50-1m. 48th Reg't, N. C. T.

Flour Wanted,

For County use, to be distributed among Soldier's families. E. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Sustenance.

Salem, March 13, 1863. 45-tf

TERMS OF THE

DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper	1 Month	$1 00
"	3 Months	3 00
"	6 Months	5 00
"	12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations, Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan 1863.

Headq'rters, Camp of Instruction, RALEIGH, March 28, 1863. }

Special Orders, No. 304. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ACcording to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangmnts accordingly.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.

J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 3-3t

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigued, having at March Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. J Stafford deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.

March 27th, 1863 45-tf.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year, $4
For six months, 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

Bs Southern writers contribute to it

POEM, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY Miss S. A. MINER,

of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.

Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are

Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil,

Large Rope, Curry Combs Drugs and Medicines, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE for sale at the DRUG STORE

Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	3-8	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4363	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	76•9
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	3-0	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,963	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published,

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly cents per quarter, or cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratifion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.		

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known), and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1863. 52-3m-pd